Hon R W Thompson

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DRAPER & CO
BANK NOTE ENGRAVERS,
No. 60, Walnut Street,
(Opposite the Exchange,)
dec 11—1y PHILADELPHIA.

NATIONAL HOTEL,
(LATE FRENCH'S,)
At Norfolk, Virginia,
By F. BLACK. june 30—d6m

SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION OF LANDS IN Alexandria county, Va., nearly opposite Georgetown.—By virtue of a deed of trust, executed by Robert Wildcomb and wife on the 25th March, 1844, and at the risk and expense of purchasers who have failed to comply with the terms under a former sale, the subscriber will offer for sale at public auction, at the auction rooms of Mr. Edw. S. Wright, in Georgetown, on Thursday, the 8th day of April next ensuing, at half after 4 o'clock P. M., the following tracts of land in Alexandria county, in the State of Virginia, the same being part of the lands formerly belonging to General Mason, and by him conveyed to the Bank of the United States, viz:

Parts of sections 4, 5, and 9, as surveyed and laid down by Lewis Carbery, Esq. in 1835 and 1836, containing together 57 acres or thereabouts; and section No 15, laid down as aforesaid, containing 73 acres, 3 roods, and 21 furlongs, more or less; the whole subject to existing rights of way through them.

The terms of sale are: One-fourth of the purchase money to be paid in hand and the residue in six, twelve, and eighteen months, the purchasers to give approved notes, bearing interest from the day of sale, and deeds of trust on the land, to secure the payment of said notes; and on full payment of the purchase money, with all interest and costs, the subscriber will convey to the purchasers all the right and title given in the aforesaid deed of trust.

On failure to comply with the terms of sale within five days, the subscriber reserves the right to sell again, on ten days' notice, at the risk and expense of the purchasers in default.

RD SMITH, Trustee.
EDWARD S. WRIGHT,
mar 24—dts Auctioneer, Georgetown.

By E. S. WRIGHT, Georgetown.

TRUSTEE'S SALE of Dwelling House and Lots at the corner of Second and Frederick streets, Georgetown, D. C.—By virtue of a deed of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia for Washington county the subscriber will sell at public auction, in front of the premises, at half past 4 o'clock P. M., on Monday, the 27th day of April next, Lot No. 141 in Healy and Hawkins's addition to Georgetown, fronting 75 feet on Frederick street, and running back eastwardly of that width, and bounding on Second street 96 feet.

Also, the south part of the Lot No. 142 in the same addition, fronting 50 feet 4 inches on Frederick street, and running back eastwardly of that width, and bounding on the first mentioned lot 96 feet. On the last mentioned lot there is a commodious and very convenient two-story brick dwelling house, a well of excellent water in the yard, and all appurtenances necessary for the comfort and accommodation of a family. The title to all this property is unquestionable.

The terms of sale require that one-fifth of the purchase money shall be paid on the day of sale, and the residue in three equal instalments at six, twelve, and eighteen months thereafter; for which said deferred payments the purchasers will be required to give their bonds, with approved security, payable at the periods aforesaid, with interest thereon from the day of sale. On the ratification of the sale by the Court, and the payment of the purchase money, the Trustee is authorized to convey the premises to the purchasers in fee simple.

JOHN MARBURY, Trustee.
EDWARD S. WRIGHT,
mar 27— Auctioneer, Georgetown.

FOR SALE.—The new and elegant three-story brick house, No. 1, Philadelphia Row, corner of 11th and H streets, is for sale. The house contains ten handsome well-finished rooms, is located in a very healthy part of the city, and has every convenience to accommodate a large family. For terms, &c. inquire of the subscriber, or of the present occupant, who will show it to any one disposed to purchase.
mar 27—2w W. NOYES, Louisiana avenue.

NEW MUSIC, this day received.—WM. FISCHER, Stationers' Hall, Pennsylvania avenue, two doors east of 12th street, has this day received the following new Music, for sale at a reduced price:

The Angel's Serenade, music by L. Struck; the Conscript's Departure, do by Glover; A hundred years ago, do. by Andrews; Rose Atherton, music by Chas. Jeffreys; Jolly Beggar, do. by Templeton; Merrily oh! the woodman trudges along, do. by Brown; The church yard wall, music by Balfe; The merry bugle, do. by Eastburn; A happy home is mine, do. by Russell; Never give up, do. by J. Jones; Death of Osceola, do. by J. P. Knight; To Mary in Heaven, do. by Dempster; The avenging child, do. by Arkwright; Away down East, comic song, by Hutchinsons; Recollections of home, do. by do.; Burial of Mrs Judson, do. by G. Hews; Oh, hear me, Jehovah, do. by Haytee; On the banks of the Guadalquiver, do. by Veno; Oh, give me a home, if in a foreign land, by the Harmoneons; Oh, why does the white man follow my path, by Dempster; There's a good time coming, by the Hutchinsons; The bridge of sighs. mar 27

FOR SALE, a two-story brick rough-cast house, pleasantly situated on New York avenue, in full view of the Potomac, between 17th and 18th streets, on square 170. It contains eight rooms and a dry and convenient cellar, with a good yard in front and back, and is well suited to accommodate a genteel family. It is within one minute's walk of the War and Navy Departments.

Also, lot numbered 16, in square 79, eligibly situated on B street, near Gen. Eaton's, in the First Ward, containing 9,199 square feet.

Two lots, numbered 7 and 8, in square 994, situated on the corner of 12th street and Pennsylvania avenue, east of the Capitol, containing 24,146 feet.

The terms of the above will be moderate, and made to suit persons in moderate circumstances.

For particulars, apply to
CHARLES DE SELDING,
No. 11, Todd's Building, Pennsylvania avenue,
mar 8—2awtf Washington.

BOARDING.—Mrs. R. SMITH, corner of Missouri avenue and 3d street, can accommodate a few permanent or transient Boarders. mar 13—d1w

STRAW GOODS.—The subscribers have this day received from New York—

2 dozen China Pearl Bonnets
2 do Rice do
2 do Rice Cobourg Bonnets
2 do Cobourg Satin do
2 do Lace and Cord Lace Bonnets
5 do very fine Florence do

All of the most fashionable styles, and will be sold cheap.
mar 23—2w P. H. HOOE & Co.

NEW SPRING GOODS, JUST RECEIVED.

THE subscribers would most respectfully call the attention of their friends and the public generally to their complete assortment of seasonable Fancy and Staple Goods. They name, in dress goods, many entirely new articles.

10 pieces plaid Brilliantees
5 do Grenadine plaid Silks
5 do rich raw Silk Plaids
10 do new style Glace Silks
10 do do striped and plaid Glace Silks
10 do rich plaid Bereges
10 do Linen Ginghams
10 do California Plaids
10 do embossed and printed Jaconets
5 do 4-4 Chameleon Gro de Algiers
20 do rich black Silks, embracing every style & quality
5 do plain and satin striped Bereges
2 cartons French worked Capes
3 do do do Collars
3 do do do Chemisets
3 do do do Handkerchiefs

Together with a great variety of Ginghams, Chintzes, Lawns, Muslins, Cambrics, Calicoes, Alpacas, Mouselines de Laine, Shawls, Scarfs, Gloves, Hosiery, &c.
mar 17—2w P. H. HOOE & CO.

MRS. LATIMER'S HOUSE, situated on the President's Square, has been repaired, and is now ready for the reception of families visiting the metropolis, or for those residing in the city who may prefer boarding to housekeeping. Terms moderate. Apply at the premises. oct 1

300 REAMS PRINTING PAPER for sale; also, paper made to order of any size.
Cash paid for Rags in lots of 100 lbs. and over, at 3 cents per lb., delivered at my store, in Georgetown.
ap 23—eotf O. M. LINTHICUM.

BUILDING MATERIALS WANTED.—Proposals will be received by the subscribers, at the office of the Smithsonian Institution till Tuesday, the 6th of April, for 2,000 perches of blue gneiss stone, more or less, suitable for foundations, and a quantity of small stone, not more than two and a half inches in diameter, for concrete. Also, lime, sand, and hydraulic cement. State the price of stone by the perch of 25 cubic feet; the others by the bushel. All to be delivered at the building. Also, for excavating foundations, by the yard.
mar 27—3t JAS. DIXON & CO.

ONE CENT REWARD.—GEORGE HALL, (colored,) an indented apprentice to the Barbering business, ran away from the subscriber on the 25th March instant. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting him. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension, but no charges.
mar 27—3t ALFRED JONES.

ONE CENT REWARD.—Ran away from the subscriber John O'Brien, an indented apprentice to the baking business. I hereby forewarn all persons from harboring or employing said boy.
mar 27—3t M. BUTLER.

EASTER BALL.

THE WASHINGTON LIGHT INFANTRY, at the solicitation of some of their friends, announce that they intend giving a Military and Civic Ball at the spacious Saloon in Odd Fellows' Hall, *on Monday evening, the 5th of April,* (Easter Monday,) to which they respectfully invite their military and civic friends. Ample refreshments will be provided for the Ladies.

From the general satisfaction manifested by those who have attended their previous Balls, the Company assure those who may patronize them on this occasion that it will equal any of their former efforts, and that nothing shall be wanting on their part to make it a pleasant and agreeable Ball.

MANAGERS.

Lieut. J. B. Tate	Lieut. J. F. Tucker
Lieut. J. B. Philips	Ensign J. Mead
Serg. J. Kelly	H. W. Sweeting
Serg. E. Varden	William E. Moreoe
John S. Marll	James Y. Davis
John P. Stallings	P. H. King
Judson Warner	M. E. Bright
Richard J. Brown	George Becker
James Bouseau	James H. Mead
James Booth	William Garner
William H. Clarke	E. Hice
Andrew J. Joyce	Franklin Beers
William Morgan	S. H. Warner
James Powers	Henry Kuhl

Tickets $1, to be had at the usual places, and at the door on the evening of the Ball. mar 15—5t

TO THE SICK AND AFFLICTED.

TESTIMONY IS NOW RECEIVED FROM ALL QUARTERS OF THE GLOBE.

DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SIRUP OF WILD CHERRY,
THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE PREPARATION.
CONSUMPTION,
Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Liver Complaint, *Spitting Blood, Difficulty of Breathing, Pain in the Side and Breast, Palpitation of the Heart, Influenza, Croup, Broken Constitution, Sore Throat, Nervous Debility, and all Diseases of the Throat, Breast, and Lungs; the most effectual and speedy cure ever known for any of the above diseases is*
Dr. Swayne's Compound Sirup of Wild Cherry.

A PHYSICIAN'S TESTIMONY.—The following letters are presented with a view of more fully showing the opinions of physicians in relation to the medical value of Dr. Swayne's Compound Sirup of Wild Cherry.

Dr. Swayne: Dear Sir: Having used your Compound Sirup of Wild Cherry extensively in my practice, I was requested by your Agent, Dr. Crutcher, to express my opinion in writing of its properties as a remedial agent. I most cheerfully comply, as I feel, by so doing, I will discharge a debt I owe the community at large, and physicians in particular. As much as I detest quack remedies and patent nostrums, I was induced, from a failure of the most potent expectorants recommended in our materia medica in some cases of disease of the lungs, to try your preparation of Prunus Virginia, or Wild Cherry. It is sufficient to say that I was so much pleased with the result of that and subsequent trials, that I now prescribe it in preference to all other remedies where an expectorant is indicated. In the much dreaded pneumonia, or disease of the lungs, in the alarming form in which it appears in Kentucky, I regard it as an invaluable remedy in the treatment of that disease. To all who know me I have said enough, but as this may be seen by persons out of the vicinity of Frankfort, I will briefly add, that I have been engaged in an active practice of my profession for twelve years, and am a regular graduate of Transylvania, and this is the first patent medicine I ever thought enough of to express an opinion in writing.

J. H. ELLISON, M.D.,
January 7, 1847. Franklin county, Ky.

Frankfort, (Ky.) January 7, 1847.
The above certificate is from one of our physicians living a few miles from here; he is doing a very good practice, and is considered a good physician, and stands fair; he is, as he says, a regular graduate. Dr. W. L. CRUTCHER,
Druggist and Apothecary.

Dr. SWAYNE IN THE SOUTH.

The following letter has just come to hand, and will be read with interest. The patient suffered intolerably, and could find no relief until he used Dr. Swayne's Compound Sirup of Wild Cherry. It is certainly the most wonderful cure on record. Read it:

Wilmington, (N. C.) January 12, 1847.
Dr. Swayne: Dear Sir: Having been almost miraculously cured by your valuable medicine, I think it not more than common gratitude in me to make one addition to the long list of certificates which you have received of remarkable cures by your medicine. During the two years preceding last August, I was very much distressed by a very bad cold and racking cough, and, during the latter part of the time, it continued to grow worse, and, indeed, in July my friends gave me over, having tried all kinds of medicine said to be good for such diseases without the least good effect. I was reduced almost to a perfect corpse, and had scarcely any flesh upon my body, and for a long time never thought to rise from my bed again. A friend one day asked me if I had tried Swayne's Compound Sirup of Wild Cherry, and advised me to do so at once, as he had heard that it had worked a great many wonderful cures. I took his advice, and, after using up several bottles of it, I grew so much better that I was enabled to leave my bed, and afterwards to walk about the house and go out into the street. I was encouraged by this, and continued the use of your medicine; and now, by means of its wonderful curative powers, I am perfectly well, and enjoy the use of all my faculties just as much as if I had never been afflicted in the way I have described to you. I have written this not thinking that it will at all interest you, but humbly hoping that it may have its mite of influence in causing your valuable medicine to be spread among mankind, and in assisting to raise you to that station which you so richly deserve for your persevering efforts for the public good. Respectfully, your friend and admirer,
JAMES B. MAISLAND.

Comment on such evidence as the above is unnecessary. A single trial will place Dr. Swayne's Compound Sirup of Wild Cherry beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. But its healing virtues will be its best recommendation.

BEWARE OF IMPOSITION.

Attempts have often been made by unprincipled individuals to impose upon the community a spurious article, stealing nearly the whole of the name of my preparation. To fully guard against such base and palpable imposition, the public should shun all preparations purporting to contain wild cherry except that bearing the name of Dr. H. Swayne on each bottle. The name of Dr. Swayne, in connexion with the Compound Sirup of Wild Cherry, has never yet been counterfeited. So, if persons would bear in mind the name of Dr. Swayne, they may be sure of obtaining the original and genuine article.

The (original and only) genuine article is prepared by Dr. Swayne, corner of Eighth and Race streets, Philadelphia, and for sale by agents in all parts of the United States and some parts of Europe.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by ROBERT FARNHAM, Bookseller, corner of 11th street and Pennsylvania avenue, and Z. D. GILMAN, Druggist, Agents for Washington, D. C. Also, by WILLIAM STABLER & BRO., Alexandria, Va.; GEORGE M. SOTHORON, Georgetown; BRAGG & WILSON, Petersburg, Virginia; CANBY & BARTLETT, corner of Light and Lombard streets, Baltimore, Md.
mar 12—

JACOB SNIDER, Jr.
IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
WINES, LIQUORS, &c.
Of all Countries,
No. 76, Walnut Street, Philadelphia,

INVITES the attention of the Trade and consumers to his extensive stock of good pure Wines, &c., of various grades and prices, all of which have been carefully selected by him in Europe, principally in the districts where produced.

An experience of twenty years in this business, and as successor to the late John Vaughan, Esq., with an extensive European connexion, and a direct personal knowledge of the principal wine districts of France, Germany, &c., enables him to guaranty the excellence and good condition of every article sold by him. His new store and cellars, arranged and built for the purpose, ensure the preservation of his wines in perfect condition; and the present stock having been landed principally before the first of December last, when the new and high tariff on wines took effect, enables him to sell on the most advantageous terms.

Descriptive catalogues furnished on application personally or by letter, in ordering wines from which satisfaction will be guarantied.

Wines, &c., imported to order, subject to approval on arrival. mar 1—d1y

GENERAL AGENCY,
By GEORGE C. THOMAS, of Washington,

FOR collecting Claims; procuring Pensions, Patents, and Contracts, settling Pursers' accounts, and prosecuting Claims before Congress, for the purchase and sale, &c. of Real Estate; and for negotiating Loans.

REFERENCES:

Governor Haines, N. J.	Hon. W. J. Brown, Ind.
Hon. W. L. Dayton, U. S. Senate	James M. Bowlin, Mo.
Jacob W. Miller do	I. E. Morse, La.
Charles M. Reed, Pa.	A. Porter, U. S. Senate
Emery D. Potter, Ohio	John Norvell, Mich.
W. C. Johnson, Md.	Henry Dodge, Wisconsin
Geo. B. Rodney, Del.	David Levy, E. Florida
W. P. Thomasson, Ky.	W. A. Harris, Wash'n

George Sykes, M. C., New Jersey
Isaac G. Farlee, do do
Littleton Kirkpatrick, do
William Wilkins, Secretary of War
Richard Vaux, Esq., Recorder of Philadelphia
Hon. James T. Morehead, U. S. Senate
Ephraim H. Foster do do
J. Morgan Johnson, Esq., P. M. House of Reps., Washington
Hon. Hamilton Fish, M. C. New York
J. P. Phoenix, do do
Moses G. Leonard, do do
William B. Maclay, do do feb 20—1y

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE in the counties of Loudoun and Fairfax.—By authority of a decree, pronounced by the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for the county of Fairfax, at its November term, 1846, in the suit of R. H. Cockerille et. al. against R. H. Cockerille's heirs et. al., the undersigned, the commissioners therein named, offer at private sale the following valuable tracts: One of 1,200 acres, situate in the county of Fairfax, the residence of the late R. H. Cockerille, about four miles southwest from Dranesville.

This tract is composed principally of the valuable red soil, so well known for its fertility and susceptibility of improvement—upwards of 100 acres at this time being well taken with clover. Said tract is now divided into nine fields, under good fencing, with running water in each field.

Northern emigrants desirous of locating in this section of the country could not make a more judicious investment. One tract in the county of Loudoun containing about 300 acres, lying about four miles east of the Gum Springs, and the same distance from the Little River turnpike. This tract has upon it good and substantial improvements, and is known as being a good grass farm. One other tract, about two miles northwest of the last named, containing about 320 acres, and now in the occupancy of W. W. Presgraves. This tract has the usual improvements, in good repair. The land is in a good state of improvement, and well adapted for grazing. One other tract of about 140 acres, now in the occupancy of Mr. Ellmore. This tract has tolerable improvements, with plenty of wood, &c. One other tract, adjoining the lands of John J. Coleman and others, containing about 146 acres, all heavily timbered and very valuable. One other tract of 60 acres, adjoining the lands of R. M. Newman, all in timber.

The four last named tracts of land are in the section of the county known as South Loudoun, to which, of late, public attention has been directed, as affording facilities for grazing, and the improvement of the soil heretofore unappreciated, and which is now regarded as offering inducements for the investment of money superior to any other section of Eastern Virginia.

The above lands will be sold at a cheap rate, and the terms made quite liberal.

For further information application may be made to the undersigned at Fairfax Court-house.

H. W. THOMAS,
R. H. COCKERILLE,
pec 15—1awtf Commissioners.

THE PATAPSCO INSTITUTE, Near Baltimore, Maryland, offers advantages for the education of Young Ladies seldom found united. Among these are the following:

1st. Its location, in the mountainous region of Elkridge, and overlooking the Patapsco river and surrounding country, is eminently healthful, and combines in a high degree the beautiful and picturesque in scenery. Within a few minutes' walk of the depot of the Cumberland Railroad at Ellicott's Mills, two hours' travel by railroad from Washington, and one from Baltimore, it is easy of access to travellers from all sections of the country. Omnibusses to and from Baltimore afford a convenient communication with that city.

2d. Its spacious, elegant, and commodious buildings afford private apartments for elder pupils for lodging and study, recitation, music and lecture rooms, chapel, and all other conveniences required for the perfect organization of a collegiate institution.

3d. Its extensive grounds, laid out in gardens and shrubberies, amidst lawns and groves, afford the pupils an opportunity for the cultivation of flowers, and offer inducements for active exercise and recreation in the pure open air.

4th. A large establishment of professors, teachers, and domestic superintendents secures to the pupils an amount of instruction and care seldom to be met with in any institution of the kind. At the present time fourteen professors and teachers are engaged in their several departments of instruction, the greater number of them residing in the family, and devoting their talents exclusively to the benefit of the institute. The Rev. Mr. Clarke, resident chaplain, (a graduate of Yale College,) is Professor of Mental Philosophy, and has charge of the graduating class in the department of English composition. Miss Browne, so well known as the able and efficient Vice Principal, is assisted in the care and discipline of the school, under the direction of the Principal, by seven female teachers, most of whom, in addition to thorough education, have had the benefit of long experience in training the young. These ladies live in constant intercourse with the pupils, who are accustomed to regard them not only as instructors, but as friends and companions. The French department is under the direction of an accomplished professor, Mons. Levis, a graduate of the University of France and "*licentiate de droit*," who resides in the institute, and devotes his whole time to the improvement of his pupils, affording them every advantage for acquiring facility in French conversation. The principal professor of vocal and instrumental music is T. Stratford Damer, formerly a pupil of the Royal Academy of Music in London, (under the celebrated Signor Crivelli,) and for some time a teacher at Kew Palace, "the residence of his royal highness the Duke of Cumberland." Drawing, painting in water colors and oil, and dancing, are taught by professors, and the natural sciences are explained and illustrated, experimentally, in lectures by Professor Aikin, of the University of Maryland.

5th. The Principal of the Institute, Mrs. Lincoln Phelps, has had long experience in directing a literary institution, having passed many years as Vice Principal and Principal of the justly celebrated and long-established Troy Seminary, founded by her sister, Mrs Emma Willard, and after which the plan of the Patapsco Institute is, in many respects, modelled. The Principal of this institution is well known to the public as the author of Lincoln's Botany, and of a series of books on Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, &c., and of sundry works on the subject of Education, &c., some of which have been republished in Europe, and translated into French and Italian. Associated with his wife in the general care of the institute, and as head of the family, is the Hon. John Phelps, formerly a distinguished lawyer and Senator of Vermont.

6th. The seclusion of the institute, and the strict supervision of its officers, should inspire parents and guardians with perfect confidence in respect to the safety of their daughters and wards, who are permitted to receive no visits except such as are sanctioned by the direction of parents or by letters of introduction from them. An experienced matron has charge over the clothing, health, and comfort of the pupils, among whom no death, serious indisposition, or accident of any kind has ever yet occurred.

The entire expenses per annum for board and education vary from $200 to $300 and $400, according to the studies or accomplishments pursued. Circumstances may justify a departure from established terms; but in general a liberal patronage is required to support the unsparing expenditures of the Principals for all that can promote the comfort, happiness, or improvement of the pupils.

The Right Rev. Bishop Whittingham, who is officially "visiter" to the Patapsco Institute, in his report to the Diocesan Convention of Maryland, says: "The late examination has afforded still greater evidence, if more were needed, how competent Mrs. Phelps is to sustain an institution inferior to none in the country of its kind."

The following is an extract from a report to the trustees of the gentlemen appointed by them to officiate at the examination in April, 1846, as an "examining committee:" "The course of study in the institute, as presented to us in the examination, embraces a comprehensive field of scholastic acquirement and accomplishment, and the manner in which it is pursued, as well as the results which have been attained, we think are highly creditable to the teachers and pupils, and give every assurance to the public that the great interests of education are cherished and secured in the institute, to a degree which is, we believe, unsurpassed in any other female institution in the country." Signed by the Rev. H. T. Harrison, Hon. J. P. Kennedy, and Hon. Chancellor Johnson.

As only a limited number of pupils can be received, it is desirable that applications for admission should be made as early as possible, addressed to the Principal, Ellicott's Mills, Maryland.

A few vacancies in the normal or teachers' class are to be filled; and two graduates of the Institute are desirous of obtaining situations as teachers in private families or schools.

The summer session will commence the 5th of May.
mar 11—d&o

BURCH'S CHIMNEY TOP.

FURTHER Testimonials to the efficacy of Burch's Chimney Top, for remedying smokey chimneys.

Treasury Department, Dec. 21, 1846.
The undersigned certify that since the application of William S. Burch's Chimney Top or Ventilator to the flues leading into our rooms, we have not suffered from the effects of smoke or gas, which, prior to said application, rendered our rooms unfit for occupation.

J. D. MATTHEWS, No. 18.
JOHN ROBB, } 42 and 45.
I. PENNYBACKER, }

Washington, December 21, 1846.
Sir: Since you placed your Ventilator on my office chimney, (now two weeks, and we have had the wind from every quarter,) I have not experienced the least inconvenience from smoke or gas, which, before the ventilator was in use, rendered my office unfit for occupation.
Respectfully, &c.
To Mr. W. S. Burch. THO. MILLER.

The following certificate is from Chas. H. Haswell, Chief Engineer, Navy Department:

Washington, December 1, 1846.
Sir: After one month's trial of the chimney top you provided for one of the flues of my offices, I am gratified at being able to state that its application has been attended with much benefit, for, without it, the effect of a fresh breeze, when a fire was lighted, rendered the room unfit for occupation.
Yours, &c. CHAS. H. HASWELL.
Mr. Wm. S. Burch, Washington.

Treasury Department,
Second Comptroller's Office, December 21, 1846.
The undersigned certify that since the application of William S. Burch's chimney top or ventilator to the flue leading into room No. 26 of the Treasury building, we have not experienced any inconvenience from smoke. Previous to the application of the Ventilator, the room was, during high winds, unfit for occupation.
WM. FLINN,
dec 28— ALFRED SHUCKING.

NAVY SUPPLIES—1847-'8.

Navy Department,
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing,
March 19, 1847.

SEPARATE PROPOSALS, sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Navy Supplies," will be received at this Bureau until 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, the 26th day of April next, for furnishing and delivering at the United States Navy Yards at Charlestown, Massachusetts, Brooklyn, New York, and Gosport, Virginia, such quantities of the following articles as may be required or ordered from the contractors by the chief of this Bureau, or by the respective commanding officers of the said navy yards, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1848, viz:

Flour, Biscuit, Whiskey, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Cocoa, Rice, Butter, Molasses, Beans, Vinegar, Pickles, Raisins, dried Apples, and Tobacco.

The Flour shall be of the manufacture of wheat grown in the year 1846 or 1847, perfectly sweet, and in all respects of the best quality; and when required for shipment abroad, shall be fully equal to the best description of Richmond Flour, in all the qualities essential to its preservation in tropical climates; and shall be delivered in good, sound, bright barrels, with lining hoops at each head, and in good shipping order, free of all charge to the United States.

The Biscuit shall be made wholly from sweet superfine flour, of the manufacture of the year 1846 or 1847; and shall be fully equal in quality, and conform in size, to the samples which are deposited in the said Navy Yards: Shall be properly baked, thoroughly kiln dried, well packed, and delivered free of charge to the United States, in good, sound, well dried, bright flour barrels, with the heads well secured; or in tight whiskey or spirit casks or tierces, at the option of the Bureau.

The Whiskey shall be made wholly from grain of which at least two-third parts shall be rye—shall be copper distilled, and full first proof according to the United States Custom-house standard. It shall be delivered in good, sound, bright, well hooped, white oak barrels, with white oak heads, and each barrel shall, when required, be coopered with four good and sufficient iron hoops, and the whole shall be put in good shipping order, free of all charge to the United States.

The Sugar shall be the best Havana brown, and be delivered in barrels.

The Tea shall be of good quality Young Hyson, equal to the samples at said Navy Yards.

The Coffee shall be equal to the best Cuba Coffee.

The Cocoa shall be perfectly clean and sound, two-third parts to be equal in quality to the best Para, and one-third part equal in quality to the best Caraccas.

The Rice shall be of the very best quality, and, when required, shall be delivered in air-tight casks or barrels, at the option of the Bureau.

The Butter shall be of first quality table butter, worked clear of all fluids, and be delivered in seasoned white oak kegs, of about eighty pounds each.

The Molasses shall be equal to the best quality New Orleans Molasses, and be delivered in barrels when so required, which shall be thoroughly coopered and placed in the best shipping condition.

The Beans shall be sound and good, and, when required, shall be delivered in tight spirit or whiskey barrels, air and water proof.

The Vinegar shall be of the first quality Cider Vinegar, and be delivered in barrels; which shall be thoroughly coopered and placed in the best shipping condition.

The Pickles shall be put in kegs not exceeding fifteen gallons each; the kegs to be of seasoned white oak, or white ash, and shall be delivered in strong salt brine, or vinegar, at the option of the Bureau; the vegetable only to be paid for.

The Raisins shall be best quality bunch Raisins; and shall be delivered in good, strong, substantial boxes.

The Dried Apples shall be of approved quality; and shall be delivered in tight whiskey barrels or half barrels.

The Tobacco shall be equal in quality to the samples at the said Navy Yards; none of it shall be manufactured during the winter months, all shall have undergone a natural sweat, and be branded with the name of the manufacturer, the year when and the place where it was manufactured, and be delivered in strong boxes containing about fifty and one hundred pounds each; the price to be uniform at all the stations.

All the foregoing described articles shall be subject to such inspection as the Chief of this Bureau may direct, and be in all respects perfectly satisfactory to the inspecting officer, said officer to be appointed by the Navy Department. All inspections to be at the place of delivery. Biscuit may, however, if it be the wish of the contractor, be inspected at the place of manufacture as to its quality, but will be subject to inspection as to its condition, at the place of delivery.

The samples referred to in this advertisement are those selected for the ensuing fiscal year, and have no reference to such as have been previously exhibited.

The quantity of these articles which will be required cannot be precisely stated. They will probably be about—

		To be offered for
Flour	410,000 lbs	per bbl.
Biscuit	2,548,000 lbs	per 100 lbs.
Whiskey	50,000 gals.	per gal.
Sugar	364,000 lbs	per lb.
Tea	17,000 lbs	per lb.
Coffee	45,000 lbs	per lb.
Cocoa	45,000 lbs	per lb.
Rice	390,000 lbs	per 100 lbs.
Butter	50,000 lbs	per lb.
Molasses	26,000 gals.	per gal.
Beans	10,000 bush.	per bush.
Vinegar	26,000 gals.	per gal.
Raisins	100,000 lbs	per lb.
Dried Apples	100,000 lbs	per lb.
Pickles	200,000 lbs	per lb.
Tobacco	100,000 lbs	per lb.

The quantities of any or all may be increased or diminished, as the service may hereafter require. The contracts will therefore be made, not for specific quantities, but for such quantities as the service may require to be delivered at those navy-yards respectively.

Contractors not residing at the places where deliveries are required must establish agencies at such places, that no delay may arise in furnishing what may be required; and when a contractor fails promptly to comply with a requisition, the navy agent at the port where the article or articles are required to be delivered, shall be authorized to purchase such article or articles, and the contractor shall be liable for any excess of cost over the contract price.

Separate offers must be made for each article, at each of the aforesaid navy-yards, and bidders whose proposals are accepted (and none others) will be forthwith notified, and as early as practicable a contract and bond will be transmitted to them for execution; which contract and bond must be returned to the Bureau within five days, exclusive of the time required for the regular transmission of the mail.

Bonds, with two approved sureties in one-third the estimated amount of the respective contracts, will be required, and ten per centum in addition will be withheld from the amount of all payments on account thereof, as collateral security, in addition to the bond given, to secure its performance, and not in any event to be paid until it is in all respects complied with; and ninety per centum of the amount of all deliveries made will be paid by the Navy Agent within thirty days after bills duly authenticated shall have been presented to him.

Blank forms of proposals may be obtained on application to the Navy Agents at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, Pensacola, and at this Bureau.

Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in the act of Congress making appropriations for the naval service for 1846–'7, approved 10th August, 1846) by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed. No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guaranty. mar 19—1awtap26

REMOVAL.—L. F. CLARK has removed his Paper Hangings and Upholstering establishment to the south side of Pennsylvania avenue, between 10th and 11th streets, next door to J. Miller's confectionary, where he is prepared to execute any work in his line in the best manner and for the lowest cash prices. He keeps on hand a general assortment of Paper Hangings, Fire Screens, Curtain Papers, *new style and very cheap,* Venetian and Patent Blinds, transparent window Shades, Mattresses, Beds, Cushions, Tassels, Cords, and all other articles in his business. He returns his thanks to his friends and the public for their liberal patronage during the short time that he has been in business, and respectfully solicits a continuation of the same. mar 24—eo1w

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Near Emmittsburg, Frederick County, Md.
Conducted by the Sisters of Charity.

THE course of instruction, besides all the branches of a good English education, includes history, mythology, natural and moral philosophy, chemistry, botany, algebra, and geometry. The French, Spanish, German, Italian, and Latin languages are taught; also, vocal music, and the harp, guitar, and piano; drawing and painting, and all the varieties of plain and ornamental needlework.

The terms for board and tuition, including all the ordinary branches of education, also, washing and mending, bed and bedding, and medical attendance, are $150 per annum.

For further particulars apply to "The Mother Superior, St. Joseph's House, Emmittsburg."
mar 17—3w

VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.—Lots numbered 19, 20, and 21, in square numbered 462, each fronting twenty-five feet on 7th street, south of the canal, and are in the immediate vicinity of the ground laid off for the use of the Smithsonian Institution.
NICHOLAS CALLAN,
mar 10—3law2w General Agent, F street.

ICE, ICE, ICE!—The subscriber informs his customers and the public at large that, having failed in getting his supply of Rock Creek Ice, he has made a very large purchase at the East, and will be happy to furnish his customers and others that may call on him with pure ice the whole season through, and no disappointment; price moderate. Orders may be directed to the Georgetown Post Office.
mar 24—w3t MICHAEL MILLER, Ice Dealer.

Patriotic Bank of Washington, March 2, 1847.

THE PRESIDENT AND BOARD of TRUSTEES of this Institution have been induced by various considerations to connect with this Bank a Saving Institution, upon the most useful and secure plan adopted in the Northern cities, where these Institutions are of the greatest importance, especially to the laboring classes of communities, for the safe-keeping and accumulation of their earnings, which, without a safe depository, are apt to be squandered or otherwise lost.

The following are the terms on which deposites will be received:

First. All sums remaining on deposite twelve months and over shall be entitled to interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum; all sums remaining six months and over, but less than twelve months, at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum; all sums remaining on deposite less than six months shall be entitled to interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum; the interest to be calculated by calendar months, and no interest to be allowed on fractional parts of a month.

Second. No sums less than five dollars shall be received on deposite.

Third. No sum over one hundred dollars shall be withdrawn at any one time without ten days' previous notice, which may be dispensed with at the option of the Board; nor shall any sum less than five dollars be withdrawn unless as interest on deposites, or to close an account.

Fourth. The deposites and payments shall be regularly entered in the books of the Bank, and every person depositing money shall be furnished with a duplicate of his or her account, in which every deposite or payment shall be regularly entered as soon as made.

Fifth. A cash-book and ledger shall be kept at the Bank, in which the deposites of money and payments shall be immediately entered.

Sixth. A book shall be kept at the Bank in which every depositor shall be at liberty to designate the person or persons to whom, in the event of his or her death, the money shall be paid, if not otherwise disposed of by will.

Seventh. The money thus deposited will be invested in safe and unquestionable securities.

By order of the Board of Trustees.
mar 6— G. C. GRAMMER, President.

By R. W. DYER, Auctioneer.

VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT AUCTION on Pennsylvania avenue.—On Wednesday, the 7th day of April next, at half-past 4 o'clock P. M., I shall sell, in front of the premises, that very valuable property on the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Tenth street, known as part of Lot No. 7, in Square numbered 349, containing 2,203½ feet of ground, with the improvements, which are a good three-story brick building and a small frame building.

Terms of sale: $2,000 in cash; the balance in equal payments at six, twelve, and eighteen months, for notes satisfactorily secured, bearing interest. R. W. DYER,
mar 23—eod&ds Auctioneer.

By R. W. DYER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, for the county of Washington, in a cause wherein Sabret E. Scott is complainant and John Lynch and others are defendants, I will sell at public auction, on Tuesday, the 20th day of April next, at half past four o'clock P. M., on the premises, the following very valuable Lots, to wit: Lots Nos. 11, 12, and 13, in square No. 728, together with the buildings and improvements thereon erected.

Terms of sale: One-fifth of the purchase money in cash, and the residue in six, twelve, and eighteen months, with interest from the day of sale, deferred payments to be secured by the purchaser's bonds, with approved security. On the ratification of the sale and the payment of the purchase money the premises will be conveyed to the purchaser or purchasers at his or their cost. If the terms of sale are not complied with in three days from the day of sale, the property will be resold on one week's notice, at the risk and cost of the purchaser.

HY. NAYLOR, Trustee.
mar 18—3taw&ds R. W. DYER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF DRY GOODS AT AUCTION.—By virtue of a deed of trust from Mr. James B. Clarke to Richard G. Briscoe, dated the 8th day of February, 1847, and duly recorded in the Clerk's office of Washington county, District of Columbia, in book W B, No. 129, folios 47 to 82, will be sold at public auction, at the store lately occupied by the said Clarke, on Pennsylvania avenue, between Brown's Hotel and 7th street, all the goods and merchandise comprising his late stock in trade.

This stock consists of a good assortment, and includes most of the articles usually found in a retail dry goods store.

The sale will commence at 10 o'clock A. M. on Monday, the 5th of April, and be continued at that hour from day to day until the sales are closed.

Terms of sale. For all sums of and under $100, cash; for all sums over $100 an average credit of six months, for approved endorsed notes, bearing interest. The goods to be settled for before delivery. By order of the Trustee.
ROBT. W. DYER,
mar 17—eod&ds (BaltSun) Auctioneer.

BY B. HOMANS, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT IN Washington, D. C.—By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia for Washington county, the subscriber will sell, at public auction, in front of the premises, at half past four o'clock P. M., on Saturday, the 24th day of April next, part of lot No. 9, in square 426, in Washington, in the District aforesaid, on which there is erected a two-and-a-half story frame house, nearly new, which was owned and occupied by John W. Duley at the time of his death. The lot fronts 25 feet on the west side of Seventh street, and runs westerly from said street in parallel lines 66 feet 8 inches to the rear of the lot.

The terms of sale require that the purchaser shall pay one-fifth of the purchase money on the day of sale, and the residue in three equal instalments at six, twelve, and eighteen months thereafter; for which said deferred payments the purchaser will be required to give his or her notes, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. On the ratification of the sale by the Court, and the payment of the purchase money, the Trustee is authorized to convey the said premises and all the estate of the said John W. Duley, Thomas McGill, Josiah Essex, and of Elizabeth C. Duley therein to the purchaser. The title is considered good.

JOHN MARBURY, Trustee.
mar 25—eots B. HOMANS, Auctioneer.

By B. HOMANS, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia for Washington county, the subscriber will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, on Thursday, the 22d day of April next, on the premises, the following lots of ground in Washington, viz:

Lot No. 14, in Square No. 256, and
Lots Nos. 15, 16, and 17, in square No. 37.

Said Lot No. 14 contains 3,250½ square feet, fronts 45 feet three inches, by a depth of 72 feet two inches.

Said Lot No. 15 contains 4,966 square feet, and has a front of 54 feet 8 inches, with a depth of 75 feet on one line and 100 on the others. Lot No. 16 contains 4,100 square feet, it is a corner lot, and has two fronts of 54 feet 8 inches, and 75 feet respectively. Lot No. 17 contains 4,510 square feet, and has a front of 52 feet 2 inches, with a depth of 97 feet 4 inches on one line, and 76 feet 8 inches on the other. The titles are unquestionable.

The terms of sale require that one-fifth of the purchase money shall be paid on the day of sale, and the residue in three equal instalments, at six, twelve, and eighteen months thereafter; for which said deferred payments the purchasers will be required to give their bonds with approved security, payable at the periods aforesaid, with interest thereon from the day of sale. On the ratification of the sales and payment of the purchase money, the Trustee is authorized to convey the said premises to the respective purchasers thereof in fee simple.

The sale will commence on Lot No. 14, Square 256, at 4 o'clock P. M.; and on Lots 15, 16, and 17, in Square 37, at 5 o'clock the same evening.

JOHN MARBURY, Trustee.
mar 18—eots B. HOMANS, Auctioneer.

BOARDING.—Mrs. STETTINIUS, opposite the City Hall, Louisiana avenue, has several pleasant rooms unoccupied. mar 10—eo6t

BOARDING AND ROOMS TO LET.—Mrs. M. D. STETSON, Boarding-house, Pennsylvania avenue, six doors east of Coleman's Hotel, has a front Parlor and front Chamber, together with other Rooms suitable for either gentlemen and their families or for single gentlemen, to be let with or without board, on the most reasonable terms. Also, a large Room on the first floor, suitable for an office or a store. The location is most desirable. Strangers intending to pass a few days in the city will find the comforts of a hotel at much less expense. mar 22—eo1w

TREASURY NOTES, CORPORATION STOCK, AND LAND SCRIP wanted by
CHUBB & SCHENCK,
mar 9—tf Opposite the Treasury Department.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE that the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Washington county letters testamentary on the personal estate of Robert Rose, late of Washington county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber at or before the 22d day of February next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under our hands this 22d day of February, 1847.
MARIA A. LINDSAY,
ADAM L. ROSE,
feb 23—w3w Executors.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Washington county, in the District of Columbia, letters of administration on the personal estate of Mary A. Cooper, late of Washington county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 9th day of March next; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 9th day of March, 1847.
CHRISTOPHER CAMMACK,
march 11—w3w Administrator.

NEW YORK HOTEL,
No. 721, Broadway, New York.
J. B. MONNOT, PROPRIETOR.

THIS HOTEL, situate in the upper and fashionable part of Broadway, has been so enlarged as now to be the most extensive that exists.

The convenience, beauty, and salubrity of its position have heretofore caused its accommodations to be so monopolized by permanent residents of the city, as to exclude the travelling public from participating in its comforts.

Extensive additions have been made, however, with a view to set apart for transient visiters suites of parlors and bedrooms, to be retained at all seasons exclusively for them.

Families from afar will now find the choicest accommodations of this hotel constantly set apart for them, and every attention will be paid to render it as attractive to the transient visiter as it has proved to those who, residing in the vicinity of New York, have constantly since its first opening honored it with their selection, as combining all the luxuries of the best European hotels with the advantages of its location.
mar 29—2m

WANTED, a situation as Clerk or Salesman in a Dry Goods store, in this city or Georgetown, by a young man who has had considerable experience in the business, and who can present the best testimonials, both as to character and abilities. As his principal and particular object is employment, he would be satisfied with a very small compensation. Please address A. B. C., through the Washington Post Office.
mar 29—

GEORGE KNOTT returns his thanks to his customers and the public generally for their past favors, and begs to inform them that he has received a large supply of Ice from Boston, of which he will be able to supply them on the most reasonable terms.

All orders directed to the Georgetown post office will be promptly attended to. GEORGE KNOTT,
mar 29—3t Corner of Green and Dunbarton streets.

WAREHOUSES FOR RENT AT AUCTION.—On Thursday, the 1st day of April ensuing, at 10 o'clock A. M., will be rented to the highest bidders at public auction the two very large and substantially built Brick Tobacco Warehouses, owned by the Corporation of Georgetown, situated on the northern line of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. They are eligibly situated for an extensive river and canal trade, and would answer the objects of those who may desire to enter into a business requiring ample room for storage, or they might be used jointly by a number of persons in different pursuits, or for manufacturing purposes.

They will be rented for the period of two years, but it is likely the time might be extended upon lease on proposals which may be acceptable to the Corporation.

At the same time will be sold, on a credit of six months, for approved endorsed notes, a lot of Door and Window Frames and other materials useful for building.
mar 23—3tawds HENRY ADDISON, Mayor.

By A. GREEN, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.—By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, sitting as a Court of Chancery for Washington county, in the cause of John F. Farland and Zebulon S. Farland vs William Henry Farland, Robert L. Farland, and others, the subscriber will sell on the premises, at half past 4 o'clock P. M. on the 17th day of April next, at public auction, to the highest bidder, Lot No. 35, in square No. 435, fronting 24 feet on 7th street west, between south D and south E streets, and containing 2,256 square feet.

The improvements consist of good enclosures and a two-story brick house.

Terms of sale: One-fourth cash on the day of sale; the residue in three equal instalments, at six, twelve, and eighteen months, to be secured by the purchaser's bond, with security, bearing interest from the day of sale. Conveyance (at the expense of the purchaser) to be made upon full payment of the purchase money. JOHN H. SAUNDERS, Trustee.
mar 17—2tawts A. GREEN, Auctioneer.

BY VIRTUE of a deed of trust, duly executed and recorded in liber W. B., No. 106, folios 215 et seq. one of the land records for the county of Washington, I shall proceed to sell, on Thursday, the 15th day of April next, at 4 o'clock P. M., to the highest bidder, the following piece of ground, lying in the city of Washington, being part of lot 4, in square 405; commencing at the northwest corner of said lot, and running south, with the east line of 9th street west, 29 feet 7½ inches; thence east, through the centre of said lot, 60 feet; thence north 4 feet 1½ inch; thence easterly at right angles to the base line of said lot 39 feet 4 inches; thence north, with the base line of said lot, 25 feet 6 inches; thence west, 99 feet 4 inches to the place of beginning. The improvements are valuable, and readily command a tenant.

Terms: one-fourth cash; the balance in three equal payments, with interest from the day of sale, to be secured to the satisfaction of the trustee. If the terms of sale be not complied with in five days thereafter, the property will be resold at the risk and expense of the first purchaser.
W. LENOX, Trustee.
mar 3—2aw3w&3t1w A. GREEN, Auctioneer.

AT ODD FELLOWS' HALL FURNITURE STORE.—On Saturday, the 27th instant, at 10½ o'clock, I shall sell, to the highest bidder, the balance of new Furniture remaining unsold, consisting of—

Sofas and Divans of new patterns
Mahogany, black walnut, and other Chairs, Rockers, &c.
Dress and other Bureaus
Card, Centre, Dining, Work, and other Tables
Writing Desks, Secretaries, Sideboards
Toilets, Washstands, &c. Terms made known at sale.
C. W. BOTELER, Jr.
mar 23—eo3t Auctioneer.

☞ The above sale is postponed to Wednesday, March 31st, same hour and place. C. W. B.
mar 29—3t

MANURE, MANURE, MANURE!—Will be sold, on Saturday, the 3d day of April next, all the Manure that may accumulate for the ensuing three months in the Centre Market; the manure to be put in heaps for the purchaser to take away every market day.
Terms cash. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock A. M.
By order of the Mayor: JOHN WATERS,
mar 29—ts Clerk Centre Market.

CITY WHARVES FOR RENT.—Will be rented to the highest bidder, on Monday, the 5th day of April next, between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock A. M., for one year from the above date, the Corporation Wharves at the southern termination of Third and Fourth streets east, and the east side of the basin between N street and Georgia avenue, and the Fish Wharf on the west side of the basin, termination of New Jersey avenue, till the 15th May, 1848, the rent to be paid in advance, in money or notes approved by the Commissioner.
JOHN CROSS,
mar 29 Commissioner east section W. C. Canal

COPARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers respectfully inform the public that they have this day entered into copartnership under the firm of Wall & Donn for the carrying on the dry goods business at the old stand of Samuel T. Wall, where they invite the public to give them a call, as they intend keeping a good assortment of goods.
SAMUEL T. WALL,
March 27, 1847. OLIVER P. DONN.

NOTICE.—Those persons indebted to the subscriber are respectfully invited to settle up all arrearages at as early a day as practicable, as in consequence of the new arrangement the old concern must be closed up.
mar 29— S. T. WALL.

1,000 TONS OF ICE, ICE, ICE!

HOLMES, FALES & De VAUGHAN have made such arrangements as will ensure the above amount of the pure Fresh Pond Ice of Boston, and more if necessary, to warrant a full supply for the whole season, either by the single ton or vessel load. This is the only permanent engagement on which the public may rely for a certain supply to October next, and at the cheapest rates. Any person desiring it by the ton can make application to Mr. Holmes or Mr. Fales, and those in small quantities to Samuel De Vaughan, 9th street, near D. Clagett's. mar 23—3taw3w

FOR RENT, a Brick House on 4½ street, between C street and Pennsylvania avenue, now occupied by Wm. Marshall, Esq. Possession given on the first of May. Apply to THOS. PURSELL,
mar 26—eo6t Opposite Brown's Hotel.

GEORGETOWN PLOUGH MANUFACTORY.—This long-established Manufactory has now on hand a large and extensive stock of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, comprising in its assortment of "Ploughs" forty different kinds and sizes, from the smallest "one horse" to the largest "three-horse," right and left-handed, with wrough and cast shares; all of which, for performance of work, lightness of draught, and durability of material used in their construction, are warranted equal to those of any other establishment in the country. And no exertion shall be omitted to render the manufactory worthy of a continuance of the patronage it has heretofore received, and which is respectfully solicited.
Castings and other irons always on hand.
Repairing done at short notice.
JOSEPH LIBBEY, Proprietor.
LEVI DAVIS, Agent,
mar 10—eo6w Georgetown.

Surveyor's Office,
Washington, March 9, 1847.

NOTICE.—This office is required by law to be kept open every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from 9 o'clock A. M. till 3 o'clock P. M., and on the intervening days between those hours, when the Surveyor is not engaged in out-door duties of the office.

All orders for surveys, grades, or other work on private account, must be accompanied with the fee for the required service, otherwise they will not be considered. If any such order is countermanded at any time prior to its execution, the fee will of course be refunded.

The trouble, loss of time, and expense attendant on the collection of little bills compel the Surveyor to establish the above rule. RANDOLPH COYLE,
mar 10—w3m Surveyor W. C.

71.2009.085.20170

DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

THE THREE MILLION BILL.

IN SENATE, FEBRUARY 24, 1847.

The Senate having under consideration, as in Committee of the Whole, the bill making further appropriation for bringing the existing war with Mexico to a speedy and honorable conclusion—

Mr. BENTON spoke as follows: Mr. President. The Senator from South Carolina (Mr. CALHOUN) has boldly made the issue as to the authorship of this war, and as boldly thrown the blame of it upon the present Administration. On the contrary, I believe himself to be the author of it, and will give a part of my reasons for believing so. In saying this, I do not consider the march to the Rio Grande to have been the cause of the war, any more than I consider the British march upon Concord and Lexington to have been the cause of the American Revolution, or the crossing of the Rubicon by Cæsar to have been the cause of the civil war in Rome. In all these cases, I consider the causes of war as pre-existing, and the marches as only the effect of these causes. I consider the march upon the Rio Grande as being unfortunate, and certainly should have advised against it if I had been consulted, and that without the least fear of diminishing my influence in the settlement of the Oregon question. My opinion of Mr. Polk—and experience in that very Oregon case has confirmed it—did not authorize me to conjecture that any one would lose influence with him by giving him honest opinions; so I would have advised against the march to the Rio Grande if I had been consulted. Nor do I see how any opinion adverse to the President's was to have the effect of lessening his influence in the settlement of the Oregon question. That question was settled by us, not by the President. Half the Democratic Senators went contrary to the President's opinion, and none of them lost influence with him on that account, and so I can see no possible connexion between the facts of the case and the Senator's reason for not interfering to save his country from the war which, he says, he saw. His reason is to me unintelligible, incomprehensible, unconnectible with the facts of the case. But the march on the Rio Grande was not the cause of the war; but the causes of this war, like the causes of our own revolutionary war, were in progress long before hostilities broke out. The causes of this Mexican war were long anterior to this march, and, in fact, every circumstance of war then existed, except the actual collision of arms. Diplomatic intercourse had ceased; commerce was destroyed; fleets and armies confronted each other; treaties were declared to be broken: the contingency had occurred in which Mexico had denounced the existence of war; the incorporation of Texas with a Mexican war on her hand had produced, in legal contemplation, the *status belli* between the two countries; and all this had occurred before the march upon the Rio Grande, and before the commencement of this Administration, and had produced a state of things which it was impossible to continue, and which could only receive their solution from arms or negotiation. The march to the Rio Grande brought on the collision of arms; but, so far from being the cause of the war, it was itself the effect of these causes. The Senator from South Carolina is the author of those causes, and therefore the author of the war; and this I propose to show, at present, by evidence drawn from himself—from his public official acts—leaving all the evidence derived from other sources, from private and unofficial acts, for future production, if deemed necessary.

The Senator from South Carolina, in his effort to throw the blame of the war upon the President, goes no further back in his search for causes than to this march upon the Rio Grande. Upon the same principle, if he wrote a history of the American Revolution, he would begin at the march upon Lexington and Concord, leaving out of view the ten years' work of Lord North's administration. No, the march upon the Rio Grande was not the cause of the war: had it not been for pre-existing causes, the arrival of the American army on the Mexican frontier would have been saluted with military courtesy, according to the usage of all civilized nations, and with none so much as with the Spaniards. Complimentary visits, dinners, fandangoes, and balls—not cannon balls—would have been the salutation. The causes of the war are long anterior; and I begin with the beginning, and show the Senator from South Carolina an actor from the first. In doing this, I am acting in defence of the country, for the President represents the country. The Senator from South Carolina charges the war upon the President: the whole opposition follow him: the bill under discussion is forgotten; crimination of the President is now the object; and, in that crimination, the country is injured by being made to appear the aggressor in the war. This is my justification for defending the President, and showing the truth that the Senator, in his manner of acquiring Texas, is the true cause of the war.

The cession of Texas to Spain in 1819 is the beginning point in the chain of causes which have led to this war; for unless the country had been ceded away, there could have been no quarrel with any Power in getting it back. For a long time the negotiator of that treaty of cession (Mr. J. Q. ADAMS) bore all the blame of the loss of Texas, and his motives for giving it away were set down to hostility to the South and West, and a desire to clip the wings of the slaveholding States. At last the truth of history has vindicated itself, and has shown who was the true author of that mischief to the South and West. Mr. Adams has made a public declaration, which no one controverts, that that cession was made in conformity to the decision of Mr. Monroe's cabinet, a majority of which was slaveholding, and among them the present Senator from South Carolina, and now the only survivor of that majority. He does not contradict the statement of Mr. Adams; he, therefore, stands admitted the co-author of that mischief to the South and West which the cession of Texas involved, and to escape from which it became necessary, in the opinion of the Senator from South Carolina, to get back Texas at the expense of war with Mexico. This conduct of the Senator in giving away Texas when we had her, and then making war to get her back, is an enigma which he has never yet condescended to explain, and which, until explained, leaves him in a state of self-contradiction, which, whether it impairs his own confidence in himself or not, must have the effect of destroying the confidence of others in him, and wholly disqualifies him for the office of champion of the slaveholding States. It was the heaviest blow they had ever received, and put an end, in conjunction with the Missouri compromise, and the permanent location of the Indians west of the Mississippi, to their future growth or extension as slave States. The compromise, which was then in full progress, and established at the next session of Congress, cut off the slave States from all territory north and west of Missouri, and south of 36½ degrees of north latitude: the treaty of 1819 ceded nearly all south of that degree, comprehending not only all Texas, but a large part of the valley of the Mississippi on the Red river and the Arkansas, to a foreign Power, and brought a non-slaveholding empire to the confines of Louisiana and Arkansas: the permanent appropriation of the rest of the territory for the abode of civilized Indians swept the little slaveholding territory west of Arkansas, and lying between the compromise line and the cession line, and left the slave States without one inch of ground for their future growth. Nothing was left. Even the then Territory of Arkansas was encroached upon. A breadth of forty miles wide and three hundred long was cut off from her, and given to the Cherokees; and there was not as much slave territory left west of the Mississippi as a dove could have rested the sole of her foot upon. It was not merely a curtailment, but a total extinction of slaveholding territory, and done at a time when the Missouri controversy was raging, and every effort made by Northern abolitionists to stop the growth of slave States. The Senator from South Carolina, in his support of the cession of Texas, and ceding a part of the valley of the Mississippi, was then the most efficient ally of the restrictionists at that time, and deprives him of the right of setting up as the champion of the slave States now. I denounced the sacrifice of Texas then, believing Mr. Adams to have been the author of it. I denounce it now, knowing the Senator from South Carolina to be its author; and for this, his flagrant recreancy to the slave interest in their hour of utmost peril, I hold him disqualified for the office of champion of the fourteen slave States, and shall certainly require him to keep out of Missouri, and to confine himself to his own bailiwick.

I come now to the direct proofs of the Senator's authorship of the war, and begin with the year 1836, and with the month of May of that year, and with the 27th day of that month, and with the first rumors of the victory of San Jacinto. The Congress of the United States was then in session: the Senator from South Carolina was then a member of this body; and, without even waiting for the official confirmation of that great event, he proposed at once the immediate recognition of the independence of Texas, and her immediate admission into this Union. He put the two propositions together—recognition and admission, and allowed us no further time for the double vote than the few days which were to intervene before the official intelligence of the victory should arrive. Here are some extracts from his speech on that occasion, and which verify what I say, and show that he was then ready to plunge the country into the Texan war with Mexico, without the slightest regard to its treaties, its commerce, its duties, or its character:

"Mr. Calhoun was of opinion that it would add more strength to the cause of Texas to wait for a few days until they received official confirmation of the victory and capture of Santa Anna, in order to obtain a more unanimous vote in favor of the recognition of Texas. * * * * He had made up his mind not only to recognise the independence of Texas, but for her admission into this Union, and if the Texans managed their affairs prudently, they would soon be called upon to decide that question. There were powerful reasons why Texas should be a part of this Union. The Southern States, owning a slave population, were deeply interested in preventing that country from having the power to annoy them; and the navigating and manufacturing interests of the North and East were equally interested in making it a part of this Union. He thought they would soon be called on to decide these questions, and when they did act on it, he was for acting on both together—for recognising the independence of Texas and for admitting her into the Union. * * * * If events should go on as they had done, he could not but hope that before the close of the present session of Congress they would not only acknowledge the independence of Texas, but admit her into the Union. He hoped there would be no unnecessary delay, for in such cases delays were dangerous, but that they would act with unanimity and act promptly."

Here, then, is the proof of the fact that ten years ago, and without a word of explanation with Mexico or any request from Texas; without the least notice to the American people or time for deliberation among ourselves, or any regard to existing commerce, he was for plunging us into instant war with Mexico. I say instant war; for Mexico and Texas were then in open war; and to incorporate Texas was to incorporate the war at the same time. All this the Senator was then for, immediately after his own gratuitous cession of Texas, and long before the invention of the London abolition plot came so opportunely to his aid. Promptness and unanimity were then his watchwords. Immediate action—action before Congress adjourned—was his demand. No delay; delays were dangerous. We must vote and vote unanimously and promptly. I well remember the Senator's look and attitude on that occasion—the fixedness of his look, and the magisteriality of his attitude. It was such as he often favors us with, especially when he is in a crisis, and brings forward something which ought to be instantly and unanimously rejected, as when he brought in his string of abstractions on Thursday last. So it was in 1836; prompt and unanimous action, and a look to put down opposition. But the Senate were not looked down in 1836. They promptly and unanimously refused the Senator's motion! and the crises and the danger, good natured souls! immediately postponed themselves until wanted for another occasion.

The peace of the country was then saved; but it was a respite only, and the speech of the Senator from South Carolina, brief as it was, becomes momentous as foreshadowing every thing that has subsequently taken place in relation to the admission of Texas. In this brief speech we have the shadows of all future movements, coming in procession, in advance of the events. In the significant intimation, qualified with the if —— "*the Texans prudently managed their affairs, they* (*the Senate*) *might soon be called upon to decide the question of admission*;" in that pregnant and qualified intimation, there was a visible doubt that the Texans might *not* be prudent enough to manage their own affairs, and might require help; and also a visible feeling of that paternal guardianship which afterward assumed the management of their affairs for them. In the admonitions to unanimity, there was that denunciation of any difference of opinion which afterwards displayed itself in the ferocious hunting down of all who opposed the Texas treaty. In the reference to Southern slavery, and annoyance to slave property from Texas, we have the germ of the "*self-defence*" letter, and the first glimpse of the abolition plot of John Andrews, Ashbel Smith, Lord Aberdeen—I beg pardon of Lord Aberdeen for naming him in such a connexion—and the World's Convention, with which Mexico, Texas, and the United States were mystified and bamboozled in April, 1844. And in the interests of the manufacturing and navigating States of the North and East, as connected with Texas admission, we have the text of all the communications to the agent, Murphy, and of all the letters and speeches to which the Texas question, seven years afterwards, gave rise. We have all these subsequent events here shadowed forth. And now the wonder is why all these things were not foreseen a little while before, when Texas was being ceded to a non-slaveholding empire; and why, after being so imminent and deadly in May, 1836, all these dangers suddenly went to sleep, and never waked up again until 1844? These are wonders, but let us not anticipate questions, and let us proceed with the narrative.

The Congress of 1836 would not admit Texas. The Senator from South Carolina became patient; the Texas question went to sleep; and for seven good years it made no disturbance. It then woke up, and with a suddenness and violence proportioned to its long repose. Mr. Tyler was then President: the Senator from South Carolina was potent under his Administration, and soon became his Secretary of State. All the springs of intrigue and diplomacy were immediately set in motion to resuscitate the Texas question, and to reinvest it with all the dangers and alarms which it had worn in 1836. Passing over all the dangers of annoyance from Texas as possibly non-slaveholding, *foreseen* by the Senator in 1836, and not foreseen by him in 1819, with all the need for guardianship then foreshadowed, and all the arguments then suggested: all these immediately developed themselves, and intriguing agents traversed earth and sea, from Washington to Texas, and from London to Mexico. Passing over all this as belonging to a class of evidence not now to be used, I come at once to the letter of the 17th of January from the Texan Minister to Mr. Upshur, the American Secretary of State, and the answer to that letter by Mr. Calhoun, of April 11th of the same year. They are both vital in this case; and the first is in these words:

"*Mr. Van Zandt to Mr. Upshur.*

"LEGATION OF TEXAS,
"WASHINGTON, JANUARY 17, 1844.

"SIR: It is known to you that an armistice has been proclaimed between Mexico and Texas; that that armistice has been obtained through the intervention of several great Powers, mutually friendly; and that negotiations are now pending, having for their object a settlement of the difficulties heretofore existing between the two countries. A proposition, likewise, having been submitted by the President of the United States, through you, for the annexation of Texas to this country, therefore (without indicating the nature of the reply which the President of Texas may direct to be made to this proposition) I beg leave to suggest that it may be apprehended, should a treaty of annexation be concluded, Mexico may think proper to at once terminate the armistice, break off all negotiations for peace, and again threaten or commence hostilities against Texas; and that some of the other Governments who have been instrumental in obtaining their cession, if they do not throw their influence into the Mexican scale, may altogether withdraw their good offices of mediation, thus losing to Texas their friendship, and exposing her to the unrestrained menaces of Mexico. In view then of these things, I desire to submit, through you, to his excellency the President of the United States, this inquiry: should the President of Texas accede to the proposition of annexation, would the President of the United States, after the signing of the treaty, and before it shall be ratified and receive the final action of the other branches of both Governments, in case Texas should desire it, or with her consent, order such number of the military and naval forces of the United States to such necessary points or places upon the territory or borders of Texas, or the Gulf of Mexico, as shall be sufficient to protect her against foreign aggression?

"This communication, as well as the reply which you may make, will be considered by me as entirely confidential, not to be embraced in my regular official correspondence to my Government, but enclosed direct to the President of Texas for his information.

"With assurances of my great regard, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"ISAAC VAN ZANDT.

"Hon. A. P. UPSHUR, &c."

This letter reveals the true state of the Texas question in January, 1844, and the conduct of all parties in relation to it. Texas and Mexico, weary of the war, reposing under an armistice, and treating for peace; Great Britain and France acting the noble part of mediators, and endeavoring to make peace; our own Government secretly intriguing for annexation, acting the wicked part of mischief-makers, and trying to renew the war, and the issue of its machinations to be unsuccessful unless the United States should be involved in the renewed hostilities—that was the question, and the letter openly puts it to the American Secretary of State. The answer to that question, in my opinion, should have been, that the President of the United States did not know of the armistice and the peace negotiations at the time that he proposed to Texas to do an act which would be a perfidious violation of those sacred engagements, and bring upon herself the scourge of renewed invasion and the stigma of perfidy; that he would not have made such a proposal for the whole round world, if he had known of the armistice and the peace negotiations; that he wished success to the peace-makers, both for the sake of Mexico and Texas, and because Texas could then come into the Union without the least interruption to our friendly, commercial, and social relations with our sister Republic of Mexico; and that, as to secretly lending the army and navy of the United States to Texas to fight Mexico while we were at peace with her, it would be a crime against God and man and our own constitution, for which heads might be brought to the block, if Presidents and their Secretaries, like constitutional Kings and Ministers, should be held capitally responsible for capital crimes. This, in my opinion, should have been the answer. But the first part of it—that of the *scienter* upon the point of the armistice and the peace negotiations—could not be given in point of fact; for the Department of State was full of communications giving that information—one of them from the agent (Murphy) in these words:

"The powers to be given to Gen. Henderson are to be of the fullest and most complete character, so that no impediment shall be found requiring further or other powers, or further or other instructions. But, inasmuch as the Commissioners of Texas now in Mexico, in treaty or negotiation touching an armistice, are supposed not to have concluded their labors, and it is clear to the President of Texas that so soon as this negotiation in relation to annexation is known to the Government of Mexico, all negotiation on that and all other questions between Texas and Mexico will cease, and that the President of Mexico will instantly commence active hostilities against Texas, which Texas is wholly unprepared, by sea or land, to resist. It is understood that the Government of the United States, having invited Texas to this negotiation, will at once, and before any negotiation is set on foot, place a sufficient naval force in the Gulf to protect the coast of Texas, and hold a sufficient force of cavalry or other description of mounted troops on the southwestern border of the United States, in readiness to protect, or aid in the protection of Texas, pending the proposed negotiation for annexation. I trust my Government will at once see the propriety of this course of policy, for I found it impossible to induce this Government to enter heartily into the measure of annexation without an assurance that my Government would not fail to guard Texas against all the evils which were likely to assail Texas in consequence of her meeting and complying with the wishes of the United States."

Denial of the knowledge of the existence of the armistice and of the opening of negotiations was, therefore, impossible. Mr. Upshur, to whom the letter of the 17th of January was addressed, gave it no answer at all. During the forty days that his life was spared he answered not; and I mention this particularly in justice to the memory of a gentleman who is no more. Mr. Nelson, the Attorney General, his temporary successor in the Department of State, did not answer it to the Texan Minister in Washington, but he did to Mr. Murphy, in Texas, in reply to his communication to the same effect with the letter. Mr. Nelson's letter is dated the 11th of March, and is in these words:

"Of the anxiety of the President to provide for the annexation of the territory of Texas to that of the United States, you have been heretofore apprized, and of his readiness, by negotiation, promptly to effectuate this desire you are well aware. He regards the measure as one of vital importance to both parties, and as recommended by the highest considerations of a sound public policy.

"Entertaining these views the President is gratified to perceive, in the course you have pursued in your intercourse with the authorities of Texas, the evidences of a cordial co-operation in this cherished object of his policy; but instructs me to say that, whilst approving the general tone and tenor of that intercourse, he regrets to perceive, in the pledges given by you in your communication to the Hon. Anson Jones, of the 14th February, that you have suffered your zeal to carry you beyond the line of your instructions, and to commit the President to measures for which he has no constitutional authority to stipulate.

"The employment of the army or navy against a foreign Power with which the United States are at peace, is not within the competency of the President; and whilst he is not indisposed, as a measure of prudent precaution, and as preliminary to the proposed negotiation, to concentrate in the Gulf of Mexico and on the southern borders of the United States a naval and military force, to be directed to the defence of the inhabitants and territory of Texas *at a proper time*, he cannot permit the authorities of that Government or yourself to labor under the misapprehension that he has power to employ them at the period indicated by your stipulations.

"Of these impressions, Mr. Van Zandt, the Chargé d'Affaires of the Texan Government, has been, and Gen. Henderson, who is daily expected here, will be fully advertised. In the mean time the President desires that you will at once countermand your instructions to Lieut. Davis, as far as they are in conflict with these views.

"In any emergency that may occur care will be taken that the commanders of the naval and military forces of the United States shall be properly instructed. Your request that they may be placed under your control cannot be ratified."

This is very constitutional and proper language; and if it had not been reversed, there would have been no war with Mexico. But it was reversed. Soon after it was written, the present Senator from South Carolina took the chair of the Department of State. Mr. Pinckney Henderson, whom Mr. Murphy mentions as coming on with full powers, on the faith of the pledge he had given, arrived; and found that pledge entirely cancelled by Mr. Tyler's answer through Mr. Nelson; and he utterly refused to treat. The new Secretary was in a strait; for time was short, and Texas must be had; and Messrs. Henderson and Van Zandt would not even begin to treat without a renewal of the pledge given by Mr. Murphy. That had been cancelled in writing, and the cancellation had gone to Texas, and had been made on high constitutional ground. The new Secretary was profuse of verbal assurances, and even permitted the ministers to take down his words in writing, and read them over to him, as was shown by the Senator from Texas, (Mr. HOUSTON,) when he spoke on this subject on Thursday last. But verbal assurances, or memoranda of conversations, would not do. The instructions under which the ministers acted required the pledge to be in writing, and properly signed. The then President, present Senator from Texas, who had been a lawyer in Tennessee before he went to Texas, seemed to look upon it as a case under the statute of frauds and perjuries—a sixth case added to the five enumerated in that statute—in which the promise is not valid unless reduced to writing, and signed by the person to be charged therewith, or by some other person duly authorized by him to sign for him. The firmness of the Texan ministers, under the instructions of President Houston, prevailed; and at last, and after long delay, the Secretary wrote and signed the pledge which Murphy had given, and in all the amplitude of his original promise. That letter was dated on the 11th day of April, 1844, and was in these words:

"*Mr. Calhoun to Messrs. Van Zandt and Henderson.*

"WASHINGTON, APRIL 11, 1844.

"GENTLEMEN: The letter addressed by Mr. Van Zandt to the late Secretary of State, Mr. Upshur, to which you have called my attention, dated Washington, 17th January, 1844, has been laid before the President of the United States.

"In reply to it, I am directed by the President to say that the Secretary of the Navy has been instructed to order a strong naval force to concentrate in the Gulf of Mexico, to meet any emergency; and that similar orders have been issued by the Secretary of War, to move the disposable military forces on our Southwestern frontier, for the same purpose. Should the exigency arise to which you refer in your note to Mr. Upshur, I am further directed by the President to say, that, during the pendency of the treaty of annexation, he would deem it his duty to use all the means placed within his power by the constitution to protect Texas from all foreign invasion.

"I have the honor to be, &c.

"J. C. CALHOUN.

"Messrs. I. VAN ZANDT and J. P. HENDERSON,
"Ministers from the Republic of Texas."

This is the answer given by Mr. Secretary Calhoun to the demand; and, although a little *delphic* in the specification of the *emergencies* and the *exigencies* in which our forces were to fight the Mexicans, yet, taken in connexion with the terms of the letter to which it was an answer, and to which it refers, it is sufficiently explicit to show that it is a clear and absolute promise to do the thing which Murphy had promised, and which President Tyler, through the Attorney General, Mr. Nelson, had refused to do, because it involved a violation of the constitution of the United States. The promise was clear and explicit to lend the army and navy to the President of Texas to fight the Mexicans while they were at peace with us. That was the point—at peace with us. Mr. Calhoun's assumpsit was clear and explicit to that point; and, that no circumstance of contradiction or folly should be wanting to crown this plot of crime and imbecility, it so happened that, on the same day that our new Secretary here was giving his written assumpsit to lend the army and navy to fight Mexico while we were at peace with her, the agent Murphy was communicating to the Texan Government, in Texas, the refusal of Mr. Tyler, through Mr. Nelson, to do so, because of its unconstitutionality. Here is the letter of Mr. Murphy:

Mr. Murphy to Mr. Jones.

"LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
"GALVESTON, (TEXAS,) APRIL 12, 1844.

"SIR: The undersigned, Chargé d'Affaires of the United States near the Government of the Republic of Texas, has the honor of informing Mr. Jones that, whilst his Government approves of the general tone and tenor of his intercourse with the Government of the Republic of Texas, a regret is felt in perceiving that his zeal for the accomplishment of objects alike beneficial and interesting to both countries, had led him beyond the strict line of his instructions; that the President of the United States considers himself restrained by the constitution of the Union from the employment of the army and navy against a foreign Power with whom the United States are at peace; and that, whilst the President of the United States is not indisposed, as a measure of prudent precaution, and as preliminary to the proposed negotiation, to concentrate in the Gulf of Mexico and on the southern borders of the United States a sufficient naval and military force, to be directed to the defence of the inhabitants and territory of Texas at a proper time, he is unwilling that the authorities of Texas should apprehend that he has power to employ this force at the period indicated in my note to you of the 14th of February last."

In conformity with the Secretary's letter of April 11th, detachments of the army and navy were immediately sent to the frontiers of Texas and to the coast of Mexico. The Senator from South Carolina, in his colloquy with the Senator from Texas, (General HOUSTON,) on Thursday last, seemed anxious to have it understood that these land and naval forces were not to repel invasions, but only to report them to our Government for its report to Congress. The paper read by the Senator from Texas, consisting of our Secretary's words, taken down in his presence, and read over to him for his correction by the Texan Minister, establishes the contrary, and shows that the repulse of the invasion was in the mean time to be made. And, in fact, any other course would have been a fraud upon the promise; for, if the invasion had to be made known at Washington, and the sense of Congress taken on the question of repelling it, certainly, in the mean time, the mischief would have been done, the invasion would have been made; and, therefore, to be consistent with himself, the President, in the mean time, was bound to repel the invasion without waiting to hear what Congress would say about it. And this is what he himself tells us in his two messages to the Senate, of the 15th and 31st of May, doubtless written by his Secretary of State, and both avowing and justifying his intention to fight Mexico in case of invasion, while the treaty of annexation was depending, without awaiting the action of Congress. Here are extracts from these messages:

Message, 15th of May.—Extract.

"At the same time, it is due to myself that I should declare it as my opinion that the United States having, by the treaty of annexation, acquired a title to Texas, which requires only the action of the Senate to perfect it, no other Power could be permitted to invade, and by force of arms to possess itself of any portion of the territory of Texas, pending your deliberations upon the treaty, without placing itself in a hostile attitude to the United States, and justifying the employment of any military means at our disposal to drive back the invasion."

Message, 31st of May.—Extract.

"In my message to the Senate of the 15th of this month, I adverted to the duty which, in my judgment, the signature of the treaty for the annexation of Texas had imposed upon me, to repel any invasion of that country by a foreign Power while the treaty was under consideration in the Senate; and I transmitted reports from the Secretaries of War and of the Navy, with a copy of the orders which had been issued from those Departments for the purpose of enabling me to execute that duty. In those orders General Taylor was directed to communicate directly with the President of Texas upon the subject, and Captain Conner was instructed to communicate with the Chargé d'Affaires of the United States accredited to that Government. No copy of any communication which either of those officers may have made pursuant to those orders has yet been received at the Departments from which they emanated."

Here are the avowal of the fact and the reasons for it—that honor required us to fight for Texas, if we intrigued her into a war. I admit that would be a good reason between individuals, and in a case where a big bully should involve a little fellow in the fight again after he had got himself parted; but not so between nations, and under our constitution. The engagement to fight Mexico for Texas, while we were at peace with Mexico, was to make war with Mexico!—a piece of business which belonged to the Congress, and should have been referred to them! and which, on the contrary, was concealed from them though in session, and present! and the fact only found out after the troops had marched, and then by dint of calls from the Senate.

The proof is complete that the loan of the land and naval forces was to fight Mexico while we were at peace with her! and this becomes a great turning point in the history of this war. Without this pledge given by our Secretary of State—without his reversal of Mr. Tyler's first decision—there could have been no war! Texas and Mexico would have made peace, and then annexation would have followed of itself. The victor of San Jacinto, who had gone forth and recovered by the sword, and erected into a new Republic the beautiful domain given away by our Secretary in 1819, was at the head of the Texan Government, and was conducting his country to peace and acknowledged independence. If let alone he would have accomplished his object, for he had already surmounted the great difficulty of the first step—the armistice and the commencement of peace negotiations; and, under the powerful mediation of Great Britain and France, the establishment of peace was certain. A heavenly benediction rests upon the labors of the peacemaker, and what is blessed of God must succeed. At all events, it does not lie in the mouth of any man—and, least of all, in the mouth of the mischief-maker—to say that the peaceful mediation would not have succeeded. It was the part of all men to have aided, and wished, and hoped for success; and had it not been for our Secretary's letter of April 11th, authentic facts warrant the assertion that Texas and Mexico would have made peace in the spring of 1844. Then Texas would have come into this Union as naturally, and as easily, and with as little offence to any body, as Eve went into Adam's bosom in the garden of Eden. There would have been no more need for intriguing politicians to get her in, by plots and tricks, than there was for some old hag of a match-making beldame, with her arts and allurements, her philters and her potions, to get Eve into Adam's bosom. And thus, the breaking up of the peace negotiations becomes the great turning point in the problem of the Mexican war.

The treaty of annexation was signed, and in signing it the Secretary knew that he had made war with Mexico. No less than three formal notices were on file in the Department of State, in which the Mexican Government solemnly declared that it would consider annexation as equivalent to a declaration of war; and it was in allusion to these notices that the Secretary of State, in his notification to Mexico of the signature of the treaty, said it had been signed IN FULL VIEW OF ALL POSSIBLE CONSEQUENCES!—meaning war as the consequence! At the same time, he suited the action to the word. he sent off detachments of the army, and placed them under the command of President Houston, and made him the judge of the emergencies and the exigencies in which they were to fight. This authority to the President of Texas was continued in full force until after the rejection of the treaty, and then only modified by placing the American diplomatic agent in Texas between President Houston and the naval and military commanders, and making him the medium of communication between a foreign President and our forces; but the forces themselves were not withdrawn. They remained on the Texan and Mexican frontier, waiting for the *exigencies* and *emergencies* in which they were to fight. During all that time a foreign President was commander in chief of a large detachment of the army and navy of the United States. He was President General of our land and sea forces, made so by the Senator from South Carolina, with authority to fight them against Mexico, with whom we were at peace—an office and authority rather above that of lieutenant-general; and we are indebted to the forbearance and prudence of President Houston for not incurring the war in 1844 which fell upon us in 1846.

The treaty was rejected by the Senate; but, so apprehensive was the Senator of immediate war, that, besides keeping the detachments of the army and navy at their posts, a messenger was despatched with a deprecatory letter to Mexico, and, as report said, the offer of a large sum of money to purchase peace from her, by inducing her to treat for a boundary which would leave Texas within our limits. This was reported, and I would not mention it if the Senator was not present to contradict it, if not correct. Report at the time said from five to ten millions of dollars: from one of Mr. Shannon's letters, we may set it down at ten millions. Be it either sum, it will show that the Senator was then secretly willing to pay an immense sum to pacify Mexico, although he now declares that he does not know how he will vote in relation to the three millions responsibly asked by Mr. Polk.

The Secretary knew that he had made war with Mexico, and that, in accepting the gage three times laid down, he had joined an issue which that compound of Celtic blood, called Spanish, would redeem. I knew it, and said it on this floor, in secret session—for I did not then choose to say it in public—that if there was but one man of that blood in all Mexico, and he no bigger than Gen. Tom Thumb, he would fight. Senators will recollect. [Mr. MANGUM nodded assent.]

I now come to the last act in this tragedy of errors—the alternative resolutions adopted by Congress in the last days of the session of 1844–'45, and in the last moments of Mr. Tyler's administration. A resolve, single and absolute, had been made by the House of Representatives: it came to this body; and an alternative resolution was added, subject to the choice of the President, authorizing negotiations for the admission, and appropriating $100,000 to defray the expenses of these negotiations. A Senator from North Carolina, not now a member of this body, but who I have the pleasure to see sitting near me, (Mr. Haywood,) knows all about that alternative resolution, and his country owes him good thanks for his labors about it. It was considered by every body that the choice between these resolutions belonged to the new President, who had been elected with a special view to the admission of Texas, and who was already in the city, awaiting the morning of the 4th of March to enter upon the execution of his duties, and upon whose Administration all the evils of a mistake in the choice of these resolutions were to fall. We all expected the question to be left open to the new President; and so strong was that expectation, and so strong the feeling against the decency or propriety of interference on the part of the expiring Administration, to snatch this choice out of the hands of Mr. Polk, that, on a mere suggestion of the possibility of such a proceeding, in a debate on that floor, a Senator standing in the relation personally, and politically, and locally, to feel for the honor of the then Secretary of State, declared they would not have the audacity to do it. Audacity was the word. and that was the declaration of a gentleman of honor and patriotism, no longer a member of this body, but who has the respect and best wishes of all who ever knew him. I speak of Mr. McDuffie, and quote his words as heard at the time, and as since heard and published by others. Mr. McDuffie was mistaken! They did have the audacity! They did do it! or rather, HE did it, (looking at Mr. CALHOUN;) for it is incontestable that Mr. Tyler was nothing, in any thing that related to the Texas question, from the time of the arrival of his Secretary of State. His last act, in relation to Texas, was the answer which Mr. Nelson gave for him, through the agent Murphy, denying his right to lend our forces to the President of Texas to fight the Mexicans while we were at peace with them. the reversal of that answer by his new Secretary was the extinction of his power over the Texas question. He, the then Secretary of State, the present Senator from South Carolina, to whom I address myself, did it. On Sunday, the second day of March—that day which preceded the last day of his authority—and on that day, sacred to peace—the council sat, that acted on the resolutions; and in the darkness of a night howling with the storm, and battling with the elements, as if Heaven warred upon the audacious act, (for well do I remember it,) the fatal messenger was sent off, which carried the selected resolution to Texas. The act was then done: Texas was admitted. all the consequences of admission were incurred—and especially that consequence which Mr. de Bocanegra had denounced, and which our Secretary had accepted—WAR. The state of war was established—the *status belli* was created—and that by the operation of our own constitution, as well as by the filed declaration of Mexico: for Texas then being admitted into the Union, the war with her extended to the whole Union; and the duty of protecting her devolved upon the President of the United States. The selection of the absolute resolution exhausted our action: the alternative resolution for negotiation was defunct: the only mode of admission was the absolute one, and it made war. The war was made in Mr. Polk's hand. his Administration came into existence with war upon its hands, and under the constitutional duty to protect Texas at the expense of war with Mexico: and to that point all events rapidly tended. The Mexican minister, General Almonte, who had returned to Washington after the rejection of the treaty of annexation, demanded his passports, and left the United States. The land forces which had been advanced to the Sabine were advanced to Corpus Christi: the Mexican troops moved towards the Rio Grande: the fleet which remained at Vera Cruz continued there: commerce died out: the citizens of each country left the other, as far as they could: angry denunciations filled the press of each country: and when a minister was sent from the United States, his reception was refused. The state of war existed legally: all the circumstances of war, except the single circumstance of bloodshed, existed at the accession of Mr. Polk; and the two countries, Mexico and the United States, stood in a relation to each other impossible to be continued. The march upon the Rio Grande brought on the conflict—made the collision of arms—but not the war. The war was prepared, organized, established by the Secretary of State, before he left the Department. It was his legacy to the Democracy, and to the Polk administration—his last gift to them, in the moment of taking a long farewell. And now he sets up for a man of peace, and throws all the blame of war upon Mr. Polk, to whom he bequeathed it.

Cicero says that Antony, flying from Rome to the camp of Cæsar in Cisalpine Gaul, was the cause of the civil war which followed, as much so as Helen was of the Trojan war—*Ut Helena Trojanis, sic iste huic reipublicæ causa belli—causa pestis atque exitii fuit.* He says that that flight put an end to all chance of accommodation, closed the door to all conciliation, broke up the plans of all peaceable men, and, by inducing Cæsar to break up his camp in Gaul and march across the Rubicon, lit up the flames of civil war in Italy. In like manner, I say that the flight of the winged messenger from this capitol on the Sunday night before the 3d of March, dispatched by the then Secretary of State in the expiring moment of his power, and bearing his fatal choice to the capital of Texas, was the direct cause of the war with Mexico in which we are now engaged. Like the flight of Antony, it broke up the plans of all peaceable men, slammed the door upon negotiation, put an end to all chance for accommodation, broke up the camp on the Sabine, sent the troops towards Mexico, and lit up the war. Like Antony and the others, he made the war; unlike Antony, he does not stand to it; but, copying rather the conduct of the paramour of Helen, he flies from the combat he has provoked, and, worse than Paris, he endeavors to draw along with him, in his own unhappy flight, the whole American host. Paris fled alone at the sight of Menelaus: the Senator from South Carolina urges us all to fly at the sight of Santa Anna; and, it may be, to return, worse than Paris again, to the field. Paris went back under the keen reproach of Hector, and tried to fight.

"For thee the soldier bleeds, the matron mourns,
And wasteful war in all its fury burns."

Stung with this just and keen rebuke—this vivid picture of the ruin he had made—Paris returned to the field, and tried to fight: and now it remains to be seen whether the Senator from South Carolina can do the same; and, if not, whether he cannot, at least, cease to obstruct the arms of others—to cease to labor to involve the whole army in his own unmanly retreat.

Upon the evidence now given, drawn from his public official acts alone, he stands the undisputed author and architect of that calamity. History will so write him down: inexorable History, with her pen of iron and tablets of brass, will so write him down; and two thousand years hence, the boy at his lesson shall learn it in the book, that, as Helen was the cause of the Trojan, and Antony the cause of the Roman civil war, and Lord North made the war of the Revolution, just so certainly is JOHN C. CALHOUN the author of the present war between the United States and Mexico.

He now sets up for the character of pacificator—with what justice let the further fact proclaim which I now expose. Three hundred newspapers, in the summer of 1844, in the pay of the Department of State, spoke the sentiment of the Department of State, and pursued as traitors to the United States all who were for the peaceable annexation of Texas by settling the boundary line of Texas with Mexico simultaneously with the annexation. Here is the instruction under which the three hundred acted:

"As the conductor of the official journal here, he has requested me to answer it, (your letter,) which request I comply with readily. * * * * * *

"With regard to the course of your paper, you can take the tone of the Administration from the * * * * * I think, however, and would recommend that you should confine yourself to attacks upon Benton, showing that he has allied himself with the Whigs on the Texas question. Quote Jackson's letter on Texas, where he denounces all those as traitors to the country who oppose the treaty. Apply it to Benton. Prepare them from the party, by attacking Mr. Tyler and his friends, and driving them from the party, is aiding the election of Mr. Clay; and charge him with doing this to defeat Mr. Polk, and secure himself the succession in 1848; and claim that full justice be done to the acts and motives of John Tyler by the leaders. Harp upon these strings. Do not propose the Union; it is the business of the Democrats to do this, and arrange it to our perfect satisfaction." *I quote here from our leading friend at the South.* Such is the course which I recommend, and which you can pursue, or not, according to your real attachment to the Administration.

"Look out for my leader of to-morrow as an indication, and regard this letter as of the most strict and inviolate confidence of character."

I make no comment on this letter, nor read the other parts of it. a time will come for that. It is an original, and will keep, and will prove itself. I merely read a paragraph now to show with what justice the person who was in the Department of State when these three hundred newspapers in its pay were thus attacking the men of peace, now sets up for the character of pacificator!

[Mr. CALHOUN. Does he intend to say that I ever wrote such a letter?

Mr. BENTON. I read it. I say nothing.

Mr. CALHOUN. I never wrote such a letter as that.

Mr. BENTON. I have not said so.

Mr. CALHOUN. I take the occasion to say that I never exercised the slightest influence over that paper. I never had the slightest connexion with it. I never was a subscriber to it, and I very rarely read it.

Mr. BENTON. It was the work of one of the organs of the Administration, not John Jones, and the instruction was followed by three hundred newspapers in the pay of the Department of State.]

I have now finished what I propose to say, at this time, in relation to the authorship of this war. I confine myself to the official words and acts of the Senator, and rely upon them to show that he, and not Mr. Polk, is the author of this calamity. But, while thus presenting him as the author of the war, I do not believe that war was his object, but only an incident to his object, and that object connected with the admission of Texas referred to the periods of our Presidential elections, and to some connexion with those elections, and explains his activity and inactivity on those occasions. Thus, in May, 1836, when he was in such hot and violent haste for immediate admission, the election of that year was impending, and Mr. Van Buren the Democratic candidate; and if the Texas question could then have been brought up, he might have been shoved aside just as easily as he was afterwards in 1844. That explains his activity in 1836. In 1840 the Senator from South Carolina was a sort of a supporter of Mr. Van Buren, and might have thought that one good turn deserves another, and so nothing was said about Texas at that election—dangerous as was the delay, according to the foreboding; and that may explain the inactivity of 1840. The election of 1844 was coming on, and the Senator from South Carolina was on the turf himself; and then the Texas question, with all its dangers and alarms, which had so accommodatingly postponed themselves for seven good years, suddenly woke up, and with an activity and vigor proportioned to its long repose. Instant admission, at all hazards, and at the expense of renewing hostilities between Mexico and Texas, and involving the United States in them, became indispensable—necessary to our own salvation—a clear case of self-defence: and then commenced all those machinations which ended in the overthrow of Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Clay for the Presidency, and in producing the present war with Mexico, but without making the Senator President. And this may explain his activity in 1844. Now, another Presidential election is approaching; and, if there is any truth in the rule which interprets certain gentlemen's declarations by their conduct, he will be a candidate again; and this may explain the reason of the production of that string of resolutions which the Senator laid upon the table last week, and upon which he has required us to vote instantly, as he did on the sudden Texan movement of 1836, and with the same exaggerated ... and attitude. The Texas slave question has gone by—the Florida slave question has gone by—there is no chance for it now in any of its old haunts. hence the necessity for a new theatre of agitation, even if we have to go as far as California for it, and before we have got California. And thus all the Senator's conduct in regard to this war, and every thing connected with it, may have had no other object than to govern a Presidential election.

Our Northern friends have exceeded my hopes and expectations in getting themselves and the Union safe through the Texas and slave questions, and are entitled to a little repose. So far from that, they are now to be plunged into a California slave question, long before it could arise of itself, if ever. The string of resolutions laid on the table by the Senator from South Carolina is to raise a new slave question on the borders of the Pacific, which, upon his own principles, cannot soon occur, if ever. He will not take the country by conquest—only by treaty—and that treaty to be got by sitting out the Mexicans on a line of occupation. At the same time he shows that he knows that Spanish blood is good at that game, and shows that they sat it out, and fought it out, for 800 years, against the Moors occupying half their country. By-the-by, it was only 700; but that is enough: 100 years is no object in such a matter. The Spaniards held out 700 years against the Moors, holding half their country, and 300 against the half of the other half; and, what is more material, whipped them both out at the end of the time. This is a poor chance for California, on the Senator's principles. His five regiments should be whipped out in a fraction of the time; but no matter, men contend more vigorously for nothing than for something; and if he can get up a California slave question now, it will answer all the purposes of a reality, even if the question should never arise in point of fact.

The Senator from South Carolina has been wrong in all this business, from beginning to ending—wrong in 1819, in giving away Texas—wrong in 1836, in his sudden and hot haste to get her back—wrong in all his machinations for bringing on the Texas question of 1844—wrong in breaking up the armistice and peace negotiations between Mexico and Texas—wrong in secretly sending the army and navy to fight Mexico while we were at peace with her—wrong in secretly appointing the President of Texas president general of the army and navy of the United States, with power to fight them against a Power with whom we were at peace—wrong in writing to Mexico that he took Texas in view of all possible consequences, meaning war—wrong in secretly offering Mexico, at the same time, ten millions of dollars to hush up the war which he had created—wrong now in refusing Mr. Polk three millions to aid in getting out of the war which he made—wrong in throwing the blame of his war upon the shoulders of Mr. Polk—wrong in his retreat and occupation line of policy—wrong in expelling old Father Ritchie from the Senate, who worked so hard for him during the Texas annexation; and more wrong now than ever, in the string of resolutions which he has laid upon the table, and in which, as Sylla saw in the young Cæsar many Mariuses, so do I see in them many nullifications.

In a picture of so many and such dreadful errors it is hard to specify the worst, or to dwell upon any one to the exclusion of the rest; but there is one feature in this picture of enormities which seems to demand that distinction: I allude to the pledge upon which the armistice and the peace negotiations between Mexico and Texas were broken up in 1844, and those two countries put back into a state of war, and ourselves involved in the contest. The story is briefly told, and admits of no dispute. The letter of the 17th of January is the accusing record, from which there is no escape. Its awful words cannot be read now, without freezing up the blood:

"It is known to you that an armistice exists between Mexico and Texas, and that negotiations for peace are now going on under the mediation of two powerful sovereigns, mutually friendly. If we yield to your solicitation to be annexed to the United States under these circumstances, we shall draw upon ourselves a fresh invasion from Mexico, incur the imputation of bad faith, and lose the friendship and respect of the two great mediating Powers. Now, will you, in the event of our acceding to your request, step between us and Mexico, and take the war off our hands?"

This was the letter, and the terrible question with which it concluded. Mr. Upshur, to whom it was addressed, gave it no answer. In the forty days that his life was spared, he gave it no answer; and Mr. Nelson, his temporary successor, gave it no answer; and, speaking for the President of the United States, positively refused to take annexation on the condition proposed. This answer was sent to Texas, and put an end to all negotiation for annexation. The Senator from South Carolina came into the Department of State, procured the reversal of the President's decision, and gave the pledge to the whole extent that Texas asked it. Without in the least denying the knowledge of the armistice, and the negotiations for peace, and all the terrible consequences which were to result from their breach, he accepts the whole, and gives the fatal pledge which his predecessors had refused, and follows it up by sending our troops and ships to fight a people with whom we were at peace—the whole veiled by the mantle of secrecy, and protected by motives as unfounded as they were absurd. Now, what says morality and Christianity to this conduct? Certainly, if two individuals were engaged in strife, and two others should part them, and put them under an agreement to submit to an amicable settlement, and while the settlement was going on, another man, lying behind a hedge, should secretly instigate one of the parties to break off the agreement and renew the strife, and promise to take the fight off his hands if he did, what would morality and Christianity say to this? Surely the malediction of all good men would fall upon the man who had interfered to renew the strife. And if this would be the voice of all good men in the case of mere individuals, what would it be when the strife was between nations, and when the renewal of it was to involve a third nation in the contest, and such a war as we now have with our sister Republic of Mexico? This is the question which now presents itself to the moral sense of the civilized world, in judging the conduct of the Senator from South Carolina in writing that letter of the 11th of April, 1844, aggravated by now throwing upon another the blame of a war for which he then contracted.

Mr. CALHOUN then rose and replied to the Senator from Missouri: a report of which will be given in next Thursday's paper.

PROPOSALS FOR MAIL BAGS.

Post Office Department.

IN COMPLIANCE with the 17th section of the act of Congress "legalizing and making appropriations for the necessary objects as have been usually included in the general appropriation bills without authority of law, and to fix and provide for certain incidental expenses of the Departments and offices of the Government, and for other purposes," approved 26th of August, 1842, sealed proposals will be received at this Department until 9 o'clock, the 3d day of May next, for furnishing for four years from the 1st day of July next, in such quantities, and at such times, as may be required and ordered for the mail service, mail bags of the following description, to wit:

CANVASS MAIL BAGS.

Size No. 1, (53 inches in length, and 62 inches in circumference,) to be made of cotton canvass, weighing 15 ounces to the yard of 22 inches width, the yarn of the fabric to be doubled and twisted, and fivefold.

Size No. 2, (41 inches in length, and 48 inches in circumference,) to be made of cotton canvass, weighing 15 ounces to the yard of 27 inches width, and the cloth to be woven in every respect like that of the first size of bags.

Size No. 3, (32 inches in length, and 38 inches in circumference,) to be made of cotton canvass, weighing 10 ounces to the yard, and the cloth to be woven as above described.

These bags are to be made with a sufficient number of eyelet holes, and provided with strong cord, to secure their mouths, and are to be marked inside and outside thus, "U. S. Mail."

LEATHER MAIL BAGS

Pouches or bags that are opened and fastened at one end:

Size No. 1,	48 in.	in length, and	60 in.	in circumference.	
Do No. 2,	36	do	do	48	do do
Do No. 3,	30	do	do	42	do do
Do No. 4,	24	do	do	36	do do
Do No. 5,	22	do	do	28	do do

The body of the pouches is to be made of good and substantial bag leather, well tanned, weighing, for Nos. 1 and 2, not less than 8 ounces, and for the smaller size, not less than 7 ounces to the square foot; the bottom and flap to be of good skirting leather, well tanned; and the seams to be well and strongly secured with the best iron rivets, (tinned.)

HORSE MAIL BAGS, (IN SADDLE-BAGS FORM.)

Size No. 1. Body 46 inches long, and 40 inches in circumference at widest parts.

Size No. 2. Body 44 inches long, and at widest parts 36 inches in circumference.

Size No. 3. Body 42 inches long, and 32 inches in circumference.

Ends or bottoms of size No 1, 12 by 24 inches.
Do do No 2, 11 by 22 do
Do do No. 3, 10 by 20 do

The horse-mail bags are to be made of good and substantial bag leather, well tanned, weighing not less than 7 ounces to the square foot; and the seams to be well and strongly sewed, or if riveted, to be so done as neither to chafe horse nor rider.

Proposals for furnishing mail bags and pouches, made of water-proof canvass, or of India rubber, as may be required for peculiar service, will be also received and considered.

The mail bags above described, comprise three distinct classes, viz: *Common canvass bags, leather mail bags, and water-proof bags and pouches.* Separate proposals will be received for each, specifying the price of each bag of the sizes and kinds above described.

Improvements in the construction of any of these bags, or in the materials thereof, will be received; and their value and adaptation to the service, as well as price, will be taken into consideration in determining the lowest and best bidder.

All the articles contracted for are to be delivered free of expense to the Department, at one of the following places, to wit: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburg, Louisville, Nashville, and Huntsville, and bids will be received for the supply needed for each of these places, or for the whole.

The bags are to be rigidly inspected, and none will be received that shall be inferior in any respect to the specimens or standard articles. After inspection and reception they are to be paid for by the Department.

No proposals will be considered, if not accompanied with samples showing the construction and quality of materials and workmanship proposed, and also with evidence of the competency and ability of the bidder to execute the work according to contract. The specimens must be delivered at this Department on or before the 1st of May next, and will form, in connexion with the proposals, the basis of the contracts; which are to be entered into on or before the 1st day of June next. The bidder or bidders chosen will be required to give bond, with sufficient sureties, (to be so certified to by the postmaster of the place wherein they reside,) in a sum of money double the amount of contract, for a faithful performance of the obligations entered into.

The proposals should be endorsed: "*Proposals for mail bags*," and be addressed to the *Postmaster General*.

C. JOHNSON, Postmaster General.

The National Intelligencer, Washington; Boston Post; New York Globe; Pennsylvanian, Philadelphia; The Argus, Baltimore; The Louisville Democrat; Nashville Union, and Cincinnati Enquirer, will publish the above once a week for four weeks.

mar 30—tw4w

WANTED, a situation as Teacher, by a Graduate of a European University, who can teach the Latin, Greek, and English languages thoroughly, with all the English branches and mathematics necessary for a collegiate education. The advertiser will produce the most unexceptionable testimonials for morality and ability. Letters addressed to A. L. at Fredericksburg, (Virginia,) will be immediately attended to.

mar 23—3t

ANOTHER SEVERE CASE OF ASTHMA CURED BY WISTAR'S BALSAM.

SETH W. FOWLE. Dear Sir: Having for a long while been troubled with asthma in its worst form, and after having tried various remedies, all to no effect, I bought of your agent, A. Rowe, one bottle of the Balsam of Wild Cherry, which relieved me very much. I have continued to use the same, as the disease returns upon me, and find it always relieves when nothing else will; and further, I have no doubt, could I have had the Wild Cherry in the first stages of the disease, that it would have entirely cured me. I can confidently recommend it as a very valuable medicine for all lung complaints. BENJAMIN ROBINSON.

New Hampton, April 3, 1846.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

Be careful and get the genuine and original Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, signed I. Butts on the wrapper.

For sale by R. S. PATTERSON, Washington, and by druggists generally throughout the United States, Canada, and British Provinces.

mar 30

DRAWN NUMBERS OF THE ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY, Class N, drawn March 27, 1847.

J. W. MAURY & CO. Managers,
(Successors to J. G. Gregory & Co.)

76 38 30 45 24 3 8 20 57 46 69 42 50 63

ON TUESDAY, MARCH 30,
ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY, Class 13, draws.

CAPITALS.

1 prize of........20,000 | 1 prize of........2,000
1 do........5,000 | 1 do........1,150
&c. &c.

Tickets $5—Halves $2 50—Quarters—$1 25.

DRAWS ON SATURDAY, April 3,
ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY, Class O, for 1847.

CAPITALS.

1 prize of........$56,666 | 5 prizes of........$2,000
1 do........13,333 | 5 do........1,500
1 do........6,666 | 5 do........1,250
1 do........4,175 | 5 do........1,200
40 prizes of $300, &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

For sale by J. & C. MAURY, Agents, Next door east of National Hotel, Washington.

mar 29—dtd